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CONTENTS.

PAGE

EDITORIALS 97-99
Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society — Arbitration with Weak Powers.

EDITORIAL NOTES 99-101
The Boston Peace Congress — Peace Bureau — The Cremer Peace Prize — New York Board of Trade — The British Peace Society — Methodist Conference.

BREVITIES 101-102

GENERAL ARTICLES:
Sixty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society .. 102-104
Extracts from the Address of Hon. Wayne MacVeagh at the Annual Dinner of the American Peace Society, May 18 104-107
Seventy-Sixth Annual Report of the Directors of the American Peace Society 107-112
The Christian Herald's Peace Memorial to the World's Sunday School Convention in Jerusalem 112-113
The War in the Far East 113

The Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society.

This number of the ADVOCATE OF PEACE is given up largely to the report of the proceedings of the seventy-sixth annual meeting of the American Peace Society.

The occasion was one of unusual interest. There was a feeling of strong gratification among those present at the remarkable progress during the year both in the enlargement of public interest in the cause of international concord and in the development and extension of arbitration as manifested by the treaties recently signed in Western Europe.

This gratification was, of course, coupled with keen regret that Japan and Russia had gone to war with each other, when they might so easily and honorably have found a way out of the conflict by making use of the scheme of mediation provided in the Hague Convention, to which they were both parties. The resolution on the subject which was unanimously adopted, urging our government to seize the first favorable moment to proffer its good offices for the restoration of peace, will be found on another page.

The fact that our own government, which has perhaps done more than any other for the movement, is at present falling behind in the matter of arbitration treaties, when it ought, in loyalty to its own history, to be in the forefront, was also much deplored. So was the fact that in its recent dealing with Colombia arbitration had been ignored in the matter of the proper construction to be put upon the treaty of 1846.

But on the whole no meeting of the Society was ever before held under circumstances more generally encouraging.

Our readers will all wish to study carefully the annual report of the Board of Directors, which we give in full. In the survey there presented are brought together the numerous occurrences of the year relating to the arbitration and peace movement, after which people are so frequently inquiring. Any one who takes the trouble to master the array of facts given in the report can hardly fail to become convinced that arbitration, the pacific method of settling international disputes, is no longer an experiment, but that it has already permanently established itself both in general public opinion and in the public law of the world.

We had expected to publish in full in this issue the splendid address of Mr. MacVeagh at the annual dinner in the evening, but give only liberal extracts from it, as he has not been able to revise and prepare it for publication in full.

Many excellent sentiments were also expressed in the briefer speeches of the evening. We give a summary of these for the benefit of our readers.

Arbitration with Weak Powers.

There was one point in Moorfield Storey's brief remarks at the annual dinner of the American Peace Society on May 18 that deserves more serious attention than it has yet received. We mean the matter of the arbitration of strong powers with small and weak ones. Mr. Storey called attention to the fact that our own government has up to the present time wholly ignored the desire of Colombia, that the question of the proper interpretation of the treaty of 1846 and of our government's responsibility under it should be submitted to impartial arbitration.

That this is a proper subject for arbitration, as it is a purely judicial question, every one must admit. The new arbitration treaties concluded by the Western European governments provide for reference to the

Hague Court of all questions that arise over the interpretation of treaties. That our goverment is liable for damages, if our conduct at the time of the Panama revolution was in violation of the treaty, is equally clear, even though the result of the revolution cannot now be undone. Time cannot take away this liability.

The case of the Alabama claims furnishes a precedent for arbitration in this instance. It was several years after the close of the Civil War before that dispute was finally settled. The British government had, by its treatment of the Confederate cruisers, aided and abetted the secession of the Southern States. Our government kept pressing the claims for damages, and if an agreement to arbitrate had not been secured from Great Britain, a serious rupture would without doubt have taken place.

If Colombia were a strong power, she would be insisting to-day on arbitration over the question of our liability for damages for having aided a revolution to despoil her of a very valuable province; and we should not hesitate to admit the arbitration.

The question, then, as Mr. Storey raised it, is whether our government is going to persist in refusing to arbitrate upon the matter, simply because it is strong enough to do as it pleases, or will be true to its professions and to the ideals of justice which it would apply to others in like circumstances. If it follow the former course, as it has so far done, it will be hard to convince impartial observers that our pretended devotion to the principle of arbitration is not after all a good deal of a sham, or a mere matter of political convenience.

For our own part we believe that the devotion of our government to arbitration has been perfectly sincere, and not a matter of mere political expediency or the result of fear of war. For this reason we have greatly regretted that the government did not long ago frankly declare its willingness to let this question go to an impartial tribunal. If we did not violate our treaty obligations to Colombia, by the support we gave to the Panama revolution, no body of judges chosen from the Hague Court would declare that we did; if we were guilty of such violation, as Colombia believes, and always will believe, we ought to be the first power on earth to be willing to make due compensation.

Mr. Storey's general statement that strong powers do not arbitrate with weak states, but only with strong ones, because they fear to go to war with them, must be taken in a modified sense. The history of arbitration shows that strong nations have often arbitrated with weak ones. The number of such arbitrations has been surprisingly large, our own country having been a party to a considerable number of such settlements. It is only in cases where controversies have involved political ambitions or territorial greed, or something of a similar nature, that arbitration has been refused to weak states. These have been, it must be confessed, painfully numerous in recent years.

And this leads us to a reflection upon the most serious aspect of the subject underlying Mr. Storey's remarks, namely, the progressive destruction of small states by strong, aggressive ones in recent years. The two South African republics are gone. The only attempt at independent republican government yet made in the Far East has been choked to death. Finland has been crushed. Great Britain is by a "peaceful mission" of aggression and slaughter preparing to destroy the life of the native governments of Thibet, as she has already destroyed those of so many weak peoples in all parts of the globe.

This killing of small, weak states will go on, with some very startling results before long, unless the theories and policies which are back of it can be destroyed. Russia has her covetous eye on Scandinavia, which she considers a part of her divinely predestined sphere. Germany is already arousing strong suspicions that she has evil designs upon the Netherland countries. Corea is certain to perish sooner or later between the upper and the nether millstones of Russia and Japan. Persia and Siam both probably lie along the pathway of political death. Without a quick and radical change of sentiment and policy in this matter, we are in considerable danger of seeing at no remote day the disappearance of all the small states of Western Europe, which have contributed so immeasurably to the best and highest life of the world.

Nobody objects to the bringing of larger and larger areas of territory under single governments, provided always that this can be done through the free choice of the peoples involved, and with all local rights and liberties safeguarded. But where this is not done, the violent absorption of small states by powerful ones always entails weakness and detriment to civilization, and leaves behind seeds of hate and discord. Civilization cannot afford to get on its hands any more Irelands and Polands.

The spirit that will not arbitrate disputes with weak states, because they cannot help themselves, is, by whatever name it may be called, nothing less than the old spirit of political tyranny and domination which has filled the world so full of injustice; and no country that hopes to lead hereafter in the progress of mankind to higher levels of political liberty, moral attainment and social welfare, can afford to allow itself to be tinged in the least with this spirit. Injustice in what may be thought small things easily paves the way to injustice in larger ones. If we do Colombia an essential injustice, in refusing to arbitrate with her, because she is so weak that we can do as we please, we are liable to be emboldened thereby to behave ourselves unjustly toward some power with which we shall find that we cannot do as we please. Injustice is the straight road to misunderstanding and war.

Let all the friends of righteousness and peace give immediate and serious attention to this problem of the relations of the strong powers to the weak ones, for there is probably no other sphere at the present time in which so much injustice is perpetrated, or gives promise of being perpetrated on a great scale in the near future.

Editorial Notes.

The Boston Peace Congress.

Preparations for the coming Peace Congress are progressing as rapidly as possible. The Boston sub-committee of the Committee on Organization has been devoting itself largely for the past month to making sure that the countries of Europe be well represented in the Congress. The results of these efforts are so far most gratifying, and the committee are already assured of good delegations from England, from France, from Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, and Norway and Sweden. A Swedish lady has given the Swedish Peace Society 2,500 crowns (about $750) toward defraying the expenses of a delegation to Boston. Several of the cities in which it is planned to hold meetings immediately after the Congress have already taken steps in that direction. A meeting for this purpose was held in New York on May 9. It was presided over by Hon. Oscar S. Straus, a member of the Hague Court, who is taking a prominent part in the efforts to make the Congress a signal success. Hon. Robert Treat Paine and Edwin D. Mead both spoke at the New York meeting. In his remarks Mr. Straus said that the Russo-Japanese war had cast a cloud over what the last Peace Conference did, but he believed that "this war will move forward the dial of peace and accentuate the fact that this spirit of expansion and appropriation of the lands of weaker nations must end, and end forever in all the continents of the world." He believed that "the Hague Tribunal might yet be invoked to decide the issues of this war." "Who knows," he asked, "but that this war in the Far East will be the strongest possible proof of the sentiment which actuated the twenty-six nations at the Hague Peace Conference, that each and every nation must promote the cause of peace for its own highest interests?" Steps have also been taken in Chicago and Cincinnati to organize for meetings.

The Congress, let all interested remember, will open in Boston on Monday, the 3d of October, and continue till Friday evening. All peace societies are entitled to send delegates. All peace and arbitration departments of other organizations may also send delegates. So may any organization which interests itself in the cause of peace; and any individual who cares to do so may attend and be enrolled as a member of the Congress. All enrolled will have the right to participate in the deliberations, though only official delegates have the right to vote on resolutions, etc.

The Committee still invite contributions, which so far have come in slowly, and this invitation continues in force till the Congress meets. The Committee are issuing bulletins frequently in the interests of the Congress.

Peace Bureau.

The Commission of the International Peace Bureau met at Berne on the 30th of April. Mr. Frederic Bajer of Copenhagen, Chairman of the Commission, presided. It was decided to open a public subscription in the different countries in favor of the International Fund for Peace Propaganda, the establishment of which had been decided upon at the Rouen Peace Congress. It was voted to send an address to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of both Russia and Japan, expressing regret that war had broken out between the two countries, and praying the two governments to accept mediation for the restoration of peace, under the provisions of the Hague Convention. A copy of the address was also directed to be sent to the other governments signatory of the Hague Convention, with the request that they use their influence with the belligerents to induce them to accept the good offices of two neutral states as mediators. Felicitations were addressed by the Commission to the governments of France, England, Italy, Spain, Denmark and Holland on account of the treaties of arbitration recently concluded by them; to the governments of France and Great Britain on account of the general agreement disposing of all their differences; to the governments of France and Italy on account of the friendly visit of President Loubet to Italy, and the amicable relations existing between the two countries. The Commission voted its approval of the date and place fixed by the American Committee for the thirteenth International Peace Congress, and also provided for the communication to the peace societies of the program of the Congress.

The Cremer Peace Prize.

A dinner was given in London on May 4 in honor of William Randal Cremer, who in December last received the Nobel Peace Prize. The dinner was attended by two hundred persons, among whom were Andrew Carnegie, the Bishop of Hereford, Lord Kinnaird and Lord Monkswell, members of the arbitration group in the House of Commons, and members of labor organizations. Thomas Burt, the radical member or Parliament for Morpeth presided, and in his remarks paid a high tribute to Mr. Carnegie, who, he said, was one of the strongest links in the chain of Anglo-American friendship. The chief event of the occasion was the announcement by Mr. Cremer that he had

decided to devote the $39,150 which he had received from the Nobel Committee to the promotion of arbitration rather than for his own personal uses. This he believed would have been most pleasing to Mr. Nobel himself. The fund would be placed in the hands of the Trustees of the International Arbitration League, the society founded by Mr. Cremer and of which he has always been the secretary. The proceeds would be devoted to the promotion of the work of the League. If the League should cease to exist, the trustees were empowered to use the funds at their discretion for the furtherance of arbitration. Mr. Cremer said that he had made it a condition that the income from the fund should be supplemented by substantial annual contributions from other sources. Mr. Carnegie, in some remarks appreciative of Mr. Cremer's work, expressed the earnest hope that the English-speaking race would hasten to set the world an example by substituting arbitration in international disputes for the arbitrament of the sword.

New York Board of Trade.

The following resolutions in favor of an arbitration treaty with Great Britain, introduced by Hon. Oscar S. Straus, were passed recently by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation:

Whereas, The principle of arbitration for the settlement of international controversies has been the public policy of the United States from the beginning of its national history, as emphasized in 1794 by the Jay Treaty, concluded with Great Britain, which was the practical commencement of the arbitration movement of the nineteenth century; and

Whereas, During the last hundred years the United States has arbitrated with other nations more than fifty important international controversies, of which no less than thirty were with Great Britain, including the arbitration of the serious controversies growing out of the Civil War, which were composed by the Treaty of Washington (1871), under which was held the Geneva Court for the adjustment of the Alabama Claims, which treaty has been justly regarded as the greatest and most important treaty of arbitration in the world's history, second only in significance to the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, in the creation of which twenty-six of the leading nations of the world united.

Resolved, That the New York Board of Trade and Transportation hereby records its high appreciation and commendation of President Roosevelt's humanitarian diplomacy, for his effective support and advancement of international arbitration in directing to The Hague Court the Pious Fund case between the United States and Mexico, and the controversy arising out of the claims of the United States and other nations against Venezuela.

Resolved, That this Board respectfully requests that our government perfect negotiations with Great Britain for a treaty of arbitration as comprehensive in its scope as practical, in accordance with its traditional policy, for the reference of questions of difference which shall have failed of adjustment by the usual course of diplomacy to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and that thereafter, or simultaneous therewith, similar treaties be negotiated with other powers.

The British Peace Society.

The annual report of the Peace Society, 47 New Broad Street, London, records a year of great activity. It discusses recent wars, the beginning of arbitration treaties, the Anglo-French agreement, and the arbitrations of the year. The Society's lecturers and agents have given about six hundred addresses on arbitration and peace. The report states that six thousand sermons were delivered on Peace Sunday, and more than three hundred thousand papers and pamphlets distributed in connection with it. Protestant pastors in France to the number of over fourteen hundred were invited to observe the Sunday. The Society now publishes a children's paper, the *Olive Leaf*, which is in its second year. Addresses were presented by a deputation of the Society and others to President Loubet and the King of Italy on the occasions of their visits to England. A special appeal was made by the Society to all the clergymen of the land at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war, pleading with them to use their influence to promote a peaceable spirit and to prevent the spread of hostilities, and another was circulated through the press. Dr. R. Spence Watson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been elected President of the Society, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir Joseph W. Pease, M. P., who had served in that capacity for a long period.

We congratulate this great Society on its remarkable vitality and its undiminished activities, after nearly ninety years of eminent service, in promoting the cause of human brotherhood and international peace so dear to us all. Its share has been large in bringing about the improved international relations which exist to-day, which have led to the decline of war, the increasing arbitration of disputes, and the setting up of the permanent international tribunal.

Methodist Conference.

The Committee of the Methodist General Conference at Los Angeles on International and Industrial Peace made on May 18 the following report on the international aspect of the subject:

"The attainment of international and industrial peace and the settlement of all warring human interests by conciliation and arbitration in place of violence and contention is the central thought of the Memorial (Memorial presented to the Conference by George May Powell).

"This proposition should command the hearty endorsement of every follower of our Saviour, for He came to the earth as the Prince of Peace, and His Gospel is founded upon the brotherhood of man.

"To blend in greater efficiency all the moral and religious forces of Christendom to this end is the one high purpose proposed. The means by which this result is to be accomplished are thus outlined:

"1. The Hague Peace Court.

"2. A permanent periodic international Peace Congress.

"History is the record of human slaughter. Ambition, greed and despotic power of the ruler have armed nation against nation in exterminating wars. It has been the business of one-third of the human race to mutilate and kill their fellow-men. The making of deadly engines of war has absorbed the time and talents of some of the ablest of men. In all the leading nations of the old world great standing armies are intolerable burdens upon the people. It is estimated that one-eighth of the human race have been killed in war, and that it has left another eighth maimed and mangled wrecks of humanity. Widows and orphans have been left desolate and unprotected. Hosts of physical and moral cripples have been scattered over the land. Pension lists have grown to enormous proportions under the tap of the drum and the blare of bands. These physical wrecks are only half the story. War demoralizes a country and turns in upon half the nations streams of impurity, intemperance, gambling, ruffianism, and all other vices generated in its cruel sweep. General Sherman fitly summarized war when he tersely said, 'War is hell.'

"The cost of our Civil War alone would have bought and completed the Panama Canal, and wedded the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific, and filled the seas with the swift leviathans of commerce and peace.

"Every nation of Europe to-day is armed to the teeth, standing ready to maintain 'the balance of power' by rushing into human battle; while the yearly earnings of serf, peasant and the people are swept into war's insatiable maw. Arbitrament by force is as yet the trusted mode of settling international disputes.

"The establishment of the Hague Court of Peace, which, strange to say, was initiated by the Emperor of Russia, was the first step in the disarmament of nations and the adoption of peaceful arbitration. To the support of this tribunal we accord our hearty assent, and fervently pray for the coming of the time when the sword shall be beaten into the plowshare and the spear into the pruning hook; when all peoples shall exchange the arts of war for those of peace; when the combined Christian sentiment of the civilized world shall operate the settlement of all international disputes by arbitration."

Brevities.

. . . The tenth annual Mohonk Lake Conference on International Arbitration is in session while this issue of the ADVOCATE OF PEACE is on the press. The Conference is presided over by Hon. George Gray, and there is a large attendance. An account of the Conference will be given in our next number.

. . . The international Convention of the Y. M. C. A., which met in Buffalo on the 11th of May, was attended by 1,400 delegates, representing 600 city associations, 700 student associations, 200 railroad associations, and a large number of miscellaneous associations.

. . . The Swedish government has again this year voted a subvention of something over one thousand francs to the International Peace Bureau at Berne, and that of Norway about seven hundred francs.

. . . The government of Norway has entered upon negotiations with ten different nations for the conclusion of treaties of obligatory arbitration like those recently concluded in Western Europe.

. . . In Austro-Hungary the budget item of $94,800,000 for both army and navy, though only about half as much as England spends on her navy alone, has aroused mutterings of discontent.

. . . The Old South Historical Lectures for Young People, Boston, for this summer will begin on Wednesday, July 13, and will be upon "Heroes of Peace." The lectures will be upon John Eliot, Horace Mann, Mary Lyon, Elihu Burritt, Dorothea Dix, Peter Cooper, George E. Waring, and General Armstrong of Hampton Institute fame.

. . . The International League of Peace and Liberty held its annual meeting at Berne, Switzerland, on the 1st of May, under the presidency of Mr. Emile Arnaud, president of the Society. Resolutions were voted expressing gratitude to President Loubet of France for his eminent services in the cause of peace, to the authors of the Anglo-French Convention for the settlement of all the differences between France and Great Britain, and to the president of the Swiss Confederation that Switzerland in 1883 took the first steps toward the negotiation of a permanent treaty of arbitration.

. . . At the University of Moscow a meeting of seven hundred and fifty students recently passed resolutions protesting against the war, and against the arbitrary acts of the Russian government at home. There were only about forty students who did not approve of the resolutions.

. . . An eminent jurist of Berlin, writing to the editor of the ADVOCATE OF PEACE, says: "Considering the growing tendency in the United States to settle international disputes by arbitration rather than by war, it seems so strange to me that your democratic government should have been so glad to accept from Europe's most warlike and tyrannical ruler the statue of the most autocratic and belligerent prince that the world has seen in recent centuries."

. . . The visit of President Loubet of France and the two hundred French merchants to Italy was marked by great manifestations of pleasure on the part of the Italian people. Rome spent hundreds of thousands of francs in celebration of the visit. Hundreds of remote communities and associations sent their felicitations to the French President, and the merchants were received with the warmest welcome. It looks as if international social parties were to become in the future a marked characteristic of international relations.

. . . The total cost to England of ten months of campaigning in Somaliland is $11,800,000.

. . . The first Italian National Peace Congress was held in Turin, May 29-31, under the presidency of J. Luzatti.

. . . On the occasion of the visit of the French President alluded to in the foregoing note, E. T. Moneta presented to him an admirably worded address from the Lombard Peace Union in which great appreciation was expressed of Mr. Loubet's services to the cause of peace in general and that of Franco-Italian friendship in particular.

. . . Maurus Jokai, the famous Hungarian novelist, who died at Budapest on May 5, at the age of seventy-nine, was an ardent friend of international peace, and was a prominent figure in the Universal Peace Congress held in Budapest in 1896.

. . . "But think of the time when the conscience of man shall be sufficiently educated to recoil at the thought of war as men now recoil at the thought of single-handed murder. To-day our statesmen talk of policies which involve wholesale murder as complacently as they discuss the digging of a ditch. They have not yet learned the enormity of doing through the agency of the government deeds for which individuals would be hung. The blood that is spilt by the soldier is upon each man's hand. The moral law cannot be repealed by act of Congress. If it is murder for one man to take a life, it is a thousand times more murderous for a thousand men to take it. We shall begin to be civilized when our conscience tells us these things."— *Herbert S. Bigelow.*

. . . The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador and the Peruvian Minister at Quito have signed a convention submitting to the arbitration of the King of Spain the boundary dispute between Ecuador and Peru.

. . . Miss Caroline Björklund, of Osmö, Sweden, has given the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Society twenty-five hundred crowns (about six hundred and seventy-five dollars) towards the expenses of delegates to the Peace Congress in Boston in October.

. . . The *Christian Herald* says, "There can be no nobler mission for any Christian than to endeavor, by any and all legitimate means, to promote the world's peace."

. . . Mr. J. Novicow of Odessa, the eminent Russian sociologist and peace worker, has had the sore misfortune to lose his son. We extend to him our most heartfelt sympathies. He says that his "only consolation will be to lose himself in work and to do his duty. Indeed, in memory of his son he will labor with all his strength in the peace movement."

Seventy-Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society.

The Seventy-sixth Annual Business Meeting of the American Peace Society was held at the Society's office, 31 Beacon Street, Boston, on Wednesday, the 18th of May, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Hon. Robert Treat Paine, President of the Society, was in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. S. C. Bushnell of Arlington, Mass., in which devout thanks were given to God for his blessings upon the work of the Society, and guidance and wisdom sought for the time to come.

The records of the previous annual meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary reported that the persons elected to official positions last year had accepted their appointment, except one vice-president, who had never responded to the notification of his election.

A committee, consisting of Edwin D. Mead, Everett O. Fisk, and Dr. William A. Mowry, was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The annual reports of the Treasurer and the Auditor were read, approved and ordered to be placed on file.

The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts for the year from memberships, subscriptions, sales of literature, contributions, income of the Permanent Peace Fund, etc., had been $5,055.54, making, with a balance of $2,922.91 from last year, a total of $7,978.45. The expenditures for salaries, rent of office, printing, mailing, traveling expenses and sundries had been $5,730, an excess of expenses over the year's receipts, not including balance from last year, of $674.46. The account showed a balance in the treasury of $2,248.45, with which to begin the coming year.

The committee to nominate officers reported a list of persons for president, vice-presidents, general secretary, treasurer, auditor and Board of Directors. A motion was made to amend the report of the committee by omitting the name of Dr. Lyman Abbott from the list. This motion, after considerable discussion, was lost by a large majority. The report was then adopted and the persons named declared elected to the respective positions. (The list is given in full on page 114.) Of the vice-presidents elected, the name of Rev. James Wallace, Ph. D., president of Macalister College, St. Paul, Minn., was new, and also that of Frederic Cunningham, of Boston, of the Board of Directors.

The annual report of the Board of Directors was then presented by the Secretary. The report was discussed by Dr. William A. Mowry, Edwin D. Mead, Dr. Homer B. Sprague, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead and Hon. Robert Treat Paine, and was then approved and ordered to be printed in the ADVOCATE OF PEACE. (The report is given in full in this issue.)

A resolution was then presented by Secretary Trueblood from the Executive Committee in regard to the Russo-Japanese war and the desirability of mediation by our government, either alone or in coöperation with other powers, in order to bring the bloody conflict to a speedy end. The resolution was as follows:

The deplorable war in the Far East ought never to have begun. It was brought on by a policy of aggression upon territory to which neither of the contestants has any just claim. It ought to end now.

The continuance of hostilities must inevitably produce great loss of life and incalculable waste of money and property.

Immense debts will be created to burden and cripple both the Russian and the Japanese people in the future. A legacy of animosity and distrust between the two countries will be left behind, which will hinder the growth of true civilization in that region.

The civilized world is everywhere injuriously affected by the conflict, in both its moral and material interests, and is therefore entitled to be heard in the matter.

The United States, because of its long and sincere friendship for both of the belligerents, is the power which can most appropriately and with the greatest hope of success take the initiative in the movement to restore peace.

Our government is therefore urged to seize the first opportune moment to offer mediation to the belligerents, either alone or in connection with other powers, as provided for in Section 2, Article 3, of the Hague Convention, with a view to bringing about an end of hostilities and the reëstablishment of peace on conditions that will make it permanent, and guarantee for the future all the legitimate rights and interests of both nations and of the whole civilized world.

The resolution was unanimously adopted and a copy ordered to be sent to President Roosevelt and one to be given to the Associated Press.

After remarks by Mrs. Mead on the Bloch Museum at Lucerne, Switzerland, and some observations by Dr. Sprague on the cost of the buildings and grounds of Yale University in comparison with the cost of a first-class battleship, the meeting adjourned at 3.45 o'clock.

ANNUAL DINNER IN THE EVENING.

The annual dinner of the Society took place in the evening at the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club. The occasion was a most interesting and successful one in every way, except that the inclement weather kept away about a dozen of those who had taken tickets. The guest of the evening was Hon. Wayne MacVeagh of Philadelphia, counsel of the United States and Venezuela in the recent Venezuela Preferential Case before the Hague Court. His masterly address was immensely enjoyed by all present. Extracts from this address are given elsewhere.

In opening the after-dinner exercises, Mr. Paine, who presided, declared that no cause in the world had made such progress in the last fifteen years as the cause of international peace. He compared the status of the movement when Mr. Blaine sent out his circular in 1890, communicating to all the governments the arbitration treaty drawn by the first Pan-American Conference, with that at the present time, when arbitration is everywhere in the air. Even in 1898 the Czar's Rescript had met with a great deal of doubt and ridicule. But as a result of the Conference to which his call led, the Permanent International Court of Arbitration had been set up, and the greatest lawsuit the world had ever seen had recently taken place before it at The Hague. In this suit three powers had appeared on one side and seven on the other, supported by as eminent council as the world could furnish, and though the decision rendered had given disappointment it had been cheerfully bowed to. He declared, quoting President Eliot, that the purpose of education was no longer considered to be the salvation and advancement of the individual, but the improvement of mankind. When a new generation was trained under the guidance of this conception, the effect would be enormous in the relations of the nations. Alluding to the immense expenditures on the navy at the present time, and the vastly larger ones to come, he declared, supporting himself by the recent confessions of naval officers, that this great outlay was not for the defence of Boston harbor and other places on our coasts, but for the protection of our new foreign empire. Referring to the fact worked out by Mrs. Mead, that a single battleship, the "Iowa," had cost more than all the buildings and grounds of Harvard University accumulated in two hundred and sixty years, plus those of Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes, he deplored the indifference of the people about the subject, the country not dreaming of the meaning and final outcome of the policy on which it had entered.

The other speakers of the evening were Benjamin F. Trueblood, Rev. Charles G. Ames, Edwin D. Mead and Moorfield Story.

Benjamin F. Trueblood read a letter from Hon. Theodore E. Burton, Member of Congress from Cleveland, Ohio, expressing his regret that he had been unable to accept the invitation extended him to be present at the dinner, and saying that "the Society and all who are interested in the inauguration of an era of peace have reason for encouragement, even for rejoicing, in the great progress of arbitration treaties in Europe during the last seven months." Dr. Trueblood spoke briefly of the immense significance of the seven treaties of obligatory arbitration alluded to in Mr. Burton's letter, and of the recent agreement between France and Great Britain for the settlement of all the outstanding differences between them — an agreement manifesting, as nothing else in present-day international politics has done, the new spirit which is prevailing and working out the peace of the world. He also called attention to the fact that the Swiss Federal Council had recently declined to allow itself to be set down as final arbitrator between Chile and Argentine in the arbitration agreement into which they have entered, on the ground that the Hague Court was now the tribunal to which all international controversies should go. This action of Switzerland, which had served as arbitrator in so many international disputes, would prove most effective in bringing the Hague Court into proper recognition among the nations. A remarkable occurrence, he said, had also recently taken place in South America. Chile and the Argentine Re-

public, in celebration of the amicable settlement of their boundary dispute, had had executed in granite a large statue of the Christ, which they had set up on the border as an evidence of the new spirit in which they proposed henceforth to live in their relations to each other.

Dr. Ames in a few words declared that he had always been optimistic about the good things coming to the world, though these often seemed to him afar off. But he had been greatly encouraged by the events of the year, to which reference had just been made, to believe that they were much nearer than he had sometimes, because of the prevailing evils, supposed them to be.

Edwin D. Mead, speaking of the Peace Congress to be held in Boston in October, pointed out the services to the cause of international peace which had been rendered by Benjamin Franklin, who went from Boston to Philadelphia. He called attention to the fact that the first resolution introduced into a legislative body calling for action similar to that taken by the Czar's conference had been proposed by Samuel Adams, a Boston man. The proposal of peace congresses was first made in Boston, by Joseph Sturge, in 1841, to a group of Boston peace workers, who had met to welcome the English anti-slavery reformer. The New England anti-slavery men were all peace men, and ardent supporters of the cause. Elihu Burritt, a New England man, had been chiefly instrumental in inducing the holding of the first series of peace congresses from 1848 to 1853. Charles Sumner had founded a prize in Harvard College for essays on the best methods of promoting the abolition of war, and another New England man (in the audience) had recently followed the example of Sumner and founded a similar prize in another New England college. Still another New England man, a graduate of Yale (also in the audience), had shown by statistics of the services of Yale men to the country the utter untenableness of the claim of President Roosevelt that West Point had furnished more men who had promoted the good of the country than any other educational institution. Kant, he said, had contributed as much to the advancement of civilization by his "Eternal Peace" as by his "Pure Reason." Pure reason and peace come to about the same thing. The statue of Frederick the Great, of which Mr. MacVeagh had spoken, had on its base images of Kant, Lessing, and other German thinkers. Kant would some day be extended to the top, and Frederick, the warrior, would disappear. Quoting Henry D. Lloyd, whose picture was on the wall behind him, he declared that when a considerable majority of the American people made up their minds that there should be no more war, war would cease. The peace congresses heretofore had had great educational value, and the coming one in Boston, the first week in October, at which many eminent men from this country and Europe would be present, it was hoped to make one of the most impressive peace demonstrations ever held.

The exercises were closed with a brief speech by Moorfield Story. He said that wars were going out of fashion. They had become too dangerous. There was no "glory" in a dangerous war. France had not been engaged in a serious war for a generation, nor had England for half a century. Italy had had no serious conflict since she became a united nation. Wars against small nations were not, however, going out of fashion. England's "peaceful mission" to Thibet was proof of this, as had been our treatment of the Filipinos. Arbitrations between great nations had come into fashion; he would like to see them come into fashion between the great nations and the small ones. It had been said that we should not arbitrate where our case was clear. Did men refuse to take their cases to the courts when they were clear? We had refused to arbitrate the Alaska boundary dispute because our case was clear, nor had we finally consented to let it go to a commission till we had got one which we were sure would not allow the case to go against us. We had refused to arbitrate with Colombia the question of the proper construction of the treaty of 1846, — a purely judicial question, — because Colombia was a weak power, and the case was *so clearly against us* that we were unwilling to have it go before an impartial tribunal. Alluding to the statue of Frederick the Great, he was sorry, he said, that in the United States the soldier was still the standard. He wished that we might rise to the standard of China even, where the scholar was in higher esteem than the soldier. Washington was full of statues of military heroes. Boston was not quite so bad. But Washington was the school of the country, and that taught the people to regard the soldier higher than scholars and other classes of civilians. He hoped that we might endeavor to bring the standard of the United States up to at least that of China.

Extracts from the Address of Hon. Wayne MacVeagh at the Annual Dinner of the American Peace Society, May 18.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :

We are entitled to congratulate ourselves very heartily upon the auspicious anniversary we are celebrating tonight. It is now too clear for doubt that the cause we have at heart, which involves only that moral law upon which the true progress and the true welfare of mankind depend, has marvelously increased in strength and respect and impressiveness since that memorable day five years ago when the Peace Conference assembled at The Hague. The lofty ethical appeal of the Emperor of Russia to all the devotees of war to cease their advocacy

of it was in a true sense epoch-making; for he declared with equal truthfulness and in absolute sincerity that "the maintenance of general peace and a possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations, present themselves, in the existing condition of the whole world, as the ideal toward which the endeavors of all governments should be directed."

That stalwart blow for international peace and for the reduction instead of the increase of armaments will never cease to resound, in my judgment, until both objects are attained; and the American Peace Society honors itself in observing this anniversary — for seventy-six years ago this Society declared: "We hope to increase and promote the practice already begun of submitting international differences to arbitration."

Now the Peace Conference which assembled at The Hague five years ago carried out the desire expressed by this Society seventy-six ago. It provided distinctly that hereafter all the twenty-six nations which were parties to that Convention, and all of the nations thereafter assenting to it, should, before any war broke out, before any hostilities commenced, endeavor, by the exercise of mediation, by the exercise of good offices, by an appeal to the arbitration this Society so long ago championed, to prevent the outbreak of hostilities between any of the nations parties to that convention, and that no steps toward hostility should be taken until after these three methods of reaching a peaceable solution had been entirely exhausted, and then — in order that no nation should thereafter say, But how shall we arbitrate? — that Conference proceeded further and established a permanent court, providing nearly seventy eminent and distinguished jurists from these twenty-six nations, any one of whom was liable to be asked to sit as a judge in any arbitration which the parties desired to secure. So that there was, after that, no excuse whatever — and there is no excuse whatever now — for any of the nations which were parties to that Conference — and every civilized nation either was a party or subsequently adhered to it — to engage in hostilities without an effort to settle the controversy by arbitration or the other means provided in the convention.

That Convention is a most wise and flexible provision. Any nations having controversies with each other — Japan and Russia, for instance — can in their own way, at their own time, under circumstances and regulations provided wholly by themselves, either select three or five or seven or nine of those jurists, and may assemble them either at The Hague or elsewhere — for The Hague is not mandatory — and in every possible respect they may themselves stipulate when the proceedings shall be begun, what order of procedure shall be observed, how long the proceedings shall continue, and what question or questions shall be transmitted to the tribunal for decision. So that from the day the Conference adjourned, having introduced these new principles into the law of nations, it was the duty — and it is the duty now — of all nations to seek to avoid hostilities, to seek to avoid war, through the good offices or the mediation of nations not interested in the controversy, or, finally, through an arbitration of the questions in dispute. In these ways every possible excuse for going to war was removed, except the innate desire of nations to expand their boundaries at the expense of some other people. That the Hague Conference could not take out of human nature, and therefore war still exists and probably will continue to exist; but you will see how perfectly easy it is now for any nation really wishing to avoid war to avoid it, and to secure an honorable decision of the controversy whatever its character may be.

There are many other elements which ought greatly to encourage us in prosecuting our labors in the cause of peace. I cannot myself have anything but absolute faith in its final and not very distant triumph; and that for the simple reason, if for no other, that this is God's world, and his laws discouraging war and encouraging peace will ultimately prevail in it. Those laws, making as they always do for righteousness, are indeed even now winning their way, in spite of all obstacles, far more rapidly than was to be expected; for we should never forget that the divine order for the education of the world moves but slowly along its appointed course; but it does move, and always forward. Let us hope that forward movement will soon embrace many who now thoughtlessly allow themselves to support the idea that the needless killing of men is not, after all, very objectionable.

During the short period of a single year the whole face of European politics has been changed from a warlike to a peaceful attitude by the numerous treaties of friendship and arbitration concluded between great nations, and especially by the important treaties between France and England and between France and Italy; while South America has furnished a practical lesson in the reduction of armaments and a confident reliance upon friendly methods of settling whatever international controversies may arise. What Argentina and Chile have so auspiciously begun is sure to be soon followed by the other South American republics; and it will be a curious commentary upon our boasted superiority in Christian civilization if those South American communities put us to open shame by recognizing that peace is nobler than war and that international friendship is a better safeguard of international honor than a great navy, before the country of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln has had the moral courage to act upon such self-evident truths. [Applause.]

In any event, we may rest assured that a discontent with wars of aggression and conquest against the weak by the strong and with their frightful cost alike in blood and treasure is growing in intensity every day, leading to different manifestations in different countries, it is true, but having one common source, an ever-increasing reverence for the moral law. The command, "Thou shalt not steal," is at last being recognized as binding upon nations as well as individuals; and before long the like command, "Thou shalt do no murder," will be recognized as equally binding upon all nations as well as upon all men. The very stars in their courses, my friends, are fighting for the cause these commandments enforce, and its final triumph is as sure as that this solid earth endures. While, therefore, we are only seeking to secure obedience to the laws God has proclaimed for the peaceful progress of all his children, we can well afford to labor and to wait in a cheerful temper and in the confident hope which welcomes all favorable signs and is proof against all discouragement.

In addition to cheerfulness, we need also to cultivate the kindred virtue of charity. It does not follow that

men mean to do evil because their works are evil. You recollect that Motley declares that even the appalling bigotry of Philip the Second was sincere, and that he really believed that he was gaining heaven by making a hell on earth; and while Lord Acton is quite right in insisting that no man and no cause must be allowed to escape the undying penalty which history has the power to inflict on wrong, there is no reason whatever why we should fail to accord to those who differ from us the same sincerity we claim for ourselves. It is indeed quite possible, for instance, that the advocates of war may in sincerity believe themselves to be Christians, while really advocating the tenets of Mohammedanism, which very properly, as it is the exact opposite of Christianity, owed its progress and establishment to the sword.

The truth is that Mohammed is the perfect type of the "war lord"; while war is, as Verestschagin declared, just before starting on his fatal mission to Port Arthur, "the reversal of Christianity." Possibly our bellicose friends, who insist that they are so fond of slaughter that life is unendurable without a constant increase in armament by land and sea to kill possible enemies they must first find or create, would agree to call themselves Mohammedan-Christians. The hyphen might reconcile them to the double appellation, which would be at least half way to the truth.

Then, too, the Mohammedan doctrine of international eminent domain was exactly that of our warlike friends. If Mohammed saw any territory belonging to others which he wished to possess, he seized it by the right of international eminent domain, being compelled, he said, to vindicate by war his claims of supremacy when denied, and to enforce his sovereignty by the sword upon people who were unwilling to accept it; and he also called them "rebels" for wishing to be let alone, just as we do. [Laughter.] He was in every sense, you will find, the historical forerunner of our expansionists [Applause], and we are told that he also took the initiative, "for aggressiveness was in his blood." [Laughter.] That is a literal quotation, and therefore can have no personal application.

Now the Christian doctrine of eminent domain is the exact opposite of the Moslem. It is the beneficent dedication by a sovereign power of certain property of its own subjects to the public welfare, but only upon express condition that the full value of the property taken be determined by an impartial tribunal and promptly paid to the owner. It is a little trying to one's patience to read the arrant nonsense by which it is pretended that such a doctrine affords even a decent pretense for a powerful nation seizing such territory as she covets, without compensation to the real owner, from a nation too weak to offer effectual resistance, and refusing an appeal for an impartial arbitration. Such a seizure is international eminent domain of the Moslem variety pure and simple, the highwayman's plan,

> "That he shall take who has the power
> And he shall keep who can."

And it is equally childish and futile to try to disguise it as anything else.

This effort to hide "criminal aggression" under misleading phrases is one of the effects of the creeping paralysis which seems lately to be taming the advocates of aggressive war and expansion by means of war, making them less and less insistent in their demands. Indeed, they are now even growing apologetic and assure us they are far less terrible than they appear. Many a resounding advocate in Congress and out of it of a greater army and a greater navy, of more constant smelling of gunpowder and more frequent shedding of blood, is really only the paid agent for the sale of armor plate or battleships or provisions for army or navy, or possibly the latest proposed form of waste of public money, the buying of great camps at great and excessive cost for the display of the trappings of war. Now a lobbyist may be a useful person, but he is as far removed as possible from a hero, either on land or water, and yet it is the lobbyist who secured these great sums in preparations for war by a nation which can never be involved in conflict except by its own wanton aggression upon the rights of others.

And there is another recent healthy sign, especially in Washington. It is that our bellicose friends seem to be now ashamed of having accepted a statue of the "war-lord" and expansionist, Frederick the Great. They were proud of it at first, but not now. They deserve our sympathy, for even they recognize, when it is too late, the pitiful incongruity of asking soldiers of America, whose best example in war as in peace is Washington, to mould their lives upon the life of such a ruthless military despot. It is at least to be hoped that the statue, when erected in this country and thus become our exclusive property, will bear two inscriptions; one his own judgment upon himself: "Ambition, interest," he says, "the desire to make people talk about me, carried the day, and I decided for war"; and the other, the judgment of history upon him: "On his head is all the blood which was shed in a war which raged during many years, and in every quarter of the globe, the blood of the column of Fontenoy, the blood of the mountaineers who were slaughtered at Culloden. The evils produced by his wickedness were felt in lands where the name of Prussia was unknown, and in order that he might rob a neighbor whom he had promised to defend, black men fought on the coast of Coromandel, and red men scalped each other by the Great Lakes of North America." With those inscriptions upon it, the statue would be comparatively harmless [Applause], and we wait for the saner day when Congress would order it to be removed, and to be replaced by a statue of some one of the illustrious children of the Fatherland, who have been among the sovereign educators and sovereign benefactors of mankind by helping "to make reason and the will of God prevail." [Applause.]

There is another virtue for us to cherish — the courage of our convictions. We ought to be cheerful, we ought to be charitable, but we must also be brave — brave and free. The question is this: Shall we continue to waste the taxes wrung from labor in preparation for wars of aggression? Congress now presents the unwelcome spectacle of devoting a far greater portion of its time to considerations affecting war directly or indirectly than to any one of the serious and threatening domestic problems which confront the country and demand solution.

It is not at all necessary to believe them guilty of wilful misconduct in acting as they do, nor are they much more to be blamed for doing so than is the general public for acquiescence in such conduct. I do not, however, in

the least undervalue the difficulties of courageous action in such matters. It is so much pleasanter to swim with the stream than against it, so much pleasanter to be in the majority than the minority. As loyal, devoted, patriotic Americans, we owe it to the memory of our fathers and to the free institutions they bequeathed us, not to fail to discharge our duties in these respects. We ought on every proper occasion, individually, if necessary, to serve notice on President and Congress alike that we will not longer submit in silence to an entire perversion of the principles for which the Revolution took place and of the aims and purposes for which our government was founded. For a hundred and twenty years the Republic prospered beyond any poet's dream. It was then a "world power" in the true sense, because it represented to all nations the strength and glory of liberty and peace.

Surely even the most militant person cannot doubt that our present army and navy are more than ample for our defense, as no country in the world is in the least danger of provoking a war with us. It is therefore not unreasonable to ask that the preparations for wars which can never happen, except by our own fault, should cease, and that we should devote ourselves again to our true mission, that of commending by our example free institutions to other nations; and if we have any surplus treasure let us expend it in lightening the expenses and the burdens of those whose days are given to toil and into whose lives enters far too little of brightness and joy.

Above all, we must demand that every controversy in which our country becomes involved must be peaceably settled either by agreement with our adversary or by some form of honorable and impartial arbitration. Even if the controversy is with one of the great powers, though great powers now very seldom go to war with each other, we must insist upon this course; but if the controversy is with a small country incapable of asserting its rights in arms against us,— and it is chiefly against such that great nations now wage war,— it is far more necessary for our honor and our dignity not to use our superior strength to refuse our adversary an appeal to a disinterested tribunal, for such a refusal would be a confession of wrong done to a country incapable of punishing us for committing it, than which nothing could be baser.

One of the consolations of the closing years of life is a sense of fellowship not so much with the spirit of the age as with the spirit of the ages; and in that fellowship we may cherish an unshaken faith that in spite of all abatements

"The world out of night
Rolls into light."

It may move slowly, but it does move, and in the right direction, for we are learning nobler standards of life, more elevating conceptions of heroism, and more inspiring ideals of civic duty; while we are also learning that the only true patriotism is rooted in reverence for the moral law. To assist, in however slight a degree, in such an advance is a service which brings with it its own abundant compensations, and we ask none other.

Spain and Portugal have followed the example set by the other European countries and signed a treaty of obligatory arbitration, along the lines of the Anglo-French treaty.

Seventy-Sixth Annual Report of the Directors of the American Peace Society.

Mr. President and Members of the American Peace Society:

The Report which we herewith respectfully submit closes the seventy-sixth year of the work of the American Peace Society. Though darkened by the cloud of war in the Far East, the year has been on the whole one of unexampled interest in the cause of international peace and of remarkable progress in the development and organization of the principle of arbitration among the nations.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS.

At our Board Meetings, which have been held as usual every two months, the regular lines of our work have been carefully considered, and the important questions of the day related to our movement have been discussed, and we have endeavored to act in relation to them in such a way as most effectively to promote the principles for which the Society stands.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The ADVOCATE OF PEACE and the ANGEL OF PEACE, our monthly publications, have been continued, and their circulation considerably increased over last year. The monthly edition of the ADVOCATE is now five hundred copies larger than at this time in May last. Effort has been made to keep the paper up to a high standard and to make it a live, up-to-date, efficient organ of the great cause of international justice and amity which is now winning its way so rapidly in public favor. The paper has been sent as heretofore gratuitously to college and university reading rooms, theological schools, city libraries, Y. M. C. A. rooms, etc. Generous contributions for this purpose have been received from a number of interested individuals. Besides this, many copies have been subscribed for by members and friends of the Society and sent to those whose interest it was desired to secure. In no recent year has the ADVOCATE been more thoroughly appreciated and more widely quoted in other journals. We have reason to believe that the service which it is rendering in the development of right public opinion is continually increasing. The members of the Society everywhere are urged to do whatever they can to promote its wider circulation.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The demand for books and pamphlet literature treating of various aspects of the questions of peace and war has been steady throughout the year. The works most called for are Sumner's and Channing's "Discourses on War," Bloch's "Future of War," the Baroness von Suttner's "Lay Down Your Arms," Trueblood's "Federation of the World," and pamphlets and leaflets treating of the growth of arbitration and of the cost and waste of war. Literature has been supplied from our office for a number of debates in colleges, for orations at oratorical contests and college commencements, and for sermons on peace and arbitration. The interest in the subject taken by an increasing number of young men and women in the colleges and universities is one of the most encouraging omens of the time.

PUBLIC WORK.

The public work of the Board through the President, Secretary and others, has been similar to that of previous years. Secretary Trueblood has been invited more frequently than ever before to address prominent associations, clubs, church assemblies, in Boston, New York, Hartford, Philadelphia, Chicago, Indianapolis, and other smaller cities. In all these places interest has been stronger and more general than has probably ever before been shown. The actual attainments of arbitration and the recent rapid growth of the movement have greatly impressed those who have been made acquainted with its remarkable history. Effective work has also been done through public addresses by the President and other members of the Board and of the Society in different parts of the country. We have also been represented in the Peace Congress, the International Law Conference, the National Arbitration Conference at Washington and the Mohonk Conference, the details of which are given below.

THE STATED INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

The project of a regular International Advisory Congress, on which we made report last year, has continued to engage our close attention. The subject has awakened wide and deep interest. The resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature asking Congress to authorize the President to invite the governments of the world to join in creating such a congress was presented to the Senate and House of Representatives on the 11th of November last, and referred to the Committees on Foreign Relations. On the 14th of January, immediately after the Washington Arbitration Conference, a hearing on the subject was given by the House Committee. A deputation consisting of members of our Board and others appeared before the Committee in support of the Massachusetts resolution. The deputation was received with the greatest courtesy by Chairman Hitt and the members of the Committee, the whole hour of the regular weekly meeting was given to the consideration of the subject, many questions were asked by committeemen and the whole Committee manifested much interest. Later the subject was referred by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to a sub-committee consisting of Senators Frye, Fairbanks and Morgan, who now have the resolution under consideration. Recently a strong memorial from Pennsylvania in support of the Massachusetts proposal was presented to Congress. It was cordially endorsed by the governor of Pennnsylvania and signed by all the justices of the Supreme Court of the State, by the justices of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, by distinguished clergymen, attorneys and business men. Here the matter rests at present, Congress having adjourned without the Committees making any report upon the resolution. From the interest manifested we are not without hope that when Congress reassembles next winter the proposal may be taken up and favorably acted upon before the present Congress ends. Whether this should be the case or not, we feel justified in holding that the establishment of such a congress, now that the International Court of Arbitration is in successful operation, is the next great step forward in the organization and realization of universal and permanent peace throughout the world.

PROPAGANDA AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

It did not seem to us practicable to attempt to have an elaborate peace exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, either alone or with other societies. After investigating the subject carefully, through a committee composed of Lucia Ames Mead, Dr. Homer B. Sprague, and Rev. George W. Stearns, we decided to take a unit of space in the Department of Social Economy. We have furnished this with a case about three and a half feet high, by thirty inches wide, by eighteen inches deep, having shelves for literature and sixteen movable leaves on the top holding two cards each, about thirty by twenty-four inches in size. On these cards have been placed in large letters brief statements of the cost and waste of war, the attainments of arbitration, the founding and work of the Hague Court, a few photographs and other pictures, etc. This has been installed and will be under the care of the attendant in charge of the section. We hope it may do much to awaken interest in the work of the Society and to remove from some minds at least the ignorance which prevails so widely as to the progress and purposes of the international arbitration and peace movement.

THE PEACE CONGRESS AT ROUEN.

The congresses and conferences held the past year in support of the international peace movement have all been of extraordinary moment. The Peace Congress at Rouen, in September last, was attended by more than five hundred delegates and adherents. Six of these were from our own Society. The meeting, while full of interest and enthusiasm, was of an eminently practical character. The discussions were remarkably able and dealt frankly with the great questions of immediate concern in the relations of the nations. Resolutions were voted urging the more general use of the Hague Court, the calling of a conference to deal specifically with the subject of disarmament, protesting against the various acts of injustice done by the great powers to smaller peoples, etc. A noteworthy feature of the Congress was its full recognition and support not only by the local authorities of Rouen and the Department of the Lower Seine, but also by the French government itself. President Loubet gladly permitted the use of his name as an honorary president, and the Minister of Commerce made a notable speech at one of the great public meetings. The Congress was an impressive revelation of the deep and widespread interest which the international peace movement has aroused in the entire French nation.

THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE AT VIENNA.

Quite as noteworthy as the Rouen meeting was the conference of the Interparliamentary Union at Vienna a fortnight earlier. About six hundred delegates were present, representing the groups of the Union in the different national parliaments. They were received by the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who in an admirable address expressed the entire accord of his government with the purpose of the organization. The Conference went somewhat outside of its usual program — the development and organization of arbitration — and, like the Congress at Rouen, voted a resolution urging the speedy calling of an international conference to deal with the pressing question of disarmament.

CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION.

The third of the great international meetings of the year for the promotion of better relations between the nations was the Conference of the International Law Association at Antwerp, the last of September and the first of October. About one hundred members of the Association were present. The meetings were presided over by Mr. Auguste Beernaert, Belgian Minister of State, one of the most eminent statesman of continental Europe. The Conference had on its program a number of important questions of international law, some of them very technical and intricate. But to no subject did it give more careful consideration than to arbitration, which, from the time of its organization over thirty years ago, it has made a prominent feature of its work. The debate on this subject, introduced in an able paper by Dr. W. Evans Darby, was a spirited one and brought out nearly all the important aspects of the subject. Our Secretary read at this Conference a paper on the proposed regular international congress, in which he developed more fully than had before been done the grounds of the project and the nature and scope of the proposed congress. The paper was received with much appreciation, and, though no action was taken upon it, the proposition met with the hearty approval of many of the members of the Conference.

THE MOHONK ARBITRATION CONFERENCE.

Of the conferences not international held during the year for the promotion of the pacific solution of international differences, the foremost place must be given to that of Mohonk Lake. Though entirely under the control of Mr. Smiley, this conference has now become essentially a permanent organization, with a secretary giving his whole time to the promotion of its objects. The last Mohonk meeting, May 27 to 29 of last year, which was presided over by Hon. John W. Foster, brought together two hundred and fifty prominent people from different sections of the country, a considerably larger number than at any previous time. The work of the Conference was also noticed more widely and prominently in the public press than in previous years. A number of great business organizations have during the past two years been brought, largely by the influence of Mohonk, into permanent and hearty support of international arbitration. We are glad to bear our testimony to the wide influence of the Mohonk Conference on the nation and the world. Several members of our Board and of the Society participated in the Mohonk meeting last May, and have been invited to take part in the coming one which is to open on the first day of June.

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL ARBITRATION CONFERENCE.

On the 12th of January last, a Conference in the interest of arbitration, and especially of an arbitration treaty with Great Britain, was held in Washington, and brought together the most distinguished body of men — statesmen, diplomats, jurists, clergymen, educators, men of affairs — that ever met on American soil for a like purpose. The Conference was organized, under the lead of Hon. John W. Foster, by the National Arbitration Committee appointed by a similar Conference held at Washington in 1896. The Resolutions, submitted by a Committee of which Judge George Gray was chairman, and unanimously approved by the Conference, urged our government to negotiate at once a treaty with Great Britain and other powers ready to act, providing for the submission to the Hague Court of all controversies not capable of solution by ordinary diplomatic agencies. The Resolutions of the Conference were communicated by committees to the President and Secretary of State and also to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. We regret to have to say that though the President and the Secretary of State expressed the heartiest approval of the wish of the Conference, the Senate as a part of the treaty-making power has not up to the present time shown any disposition to move in the matter.

NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESSES.

A recent phase of the peace movement, the institution of annual national peace congresses as subsidiary to the International Congress, seems likely to assume in some countries considerable importance. The French peace societies, with which originated the idea of holding such meetings regularly, have already held two national congresses. The recent one, held at Nimes, April 7 to 9, was attended by four hundred delegates who came from all parts of France. The English Peace Societies have taken the matter up and have decided to hold a National Congress at Manchester on the 22d and 23d of next month. These yearly congresses may well prove a powerful instrument of good in small compact countries. Whether they are desirable or could be made successful in a country so vast as ours is at the present time problematical.

THE WORK OF THE PEACE SOCIETIES.

It is needless to more than call attention to the extended work of the peace societies in the different countries, now numbering, with their branches, about four hundred and fifty. A detailed account of their labors would be impossible in a report like this. Some of them have grown in numbers and strength and have as heretofore carried on an extended and vigorous campaign of public education. Others are still weak and struggling against the indifference and prejudices of their environment. But all of them are lights in their communities, and everywhere they are commanding increased respect and compelling a wider acceptance of the principles which they advocate. Besides the work done by them through their special organs, now more than twenty in number, the general press is nearly everywhere open to them, and in many places the great journals are active supporters of the cause. It is most encouraging to be able to report the fact that for the cause espoused by these societies the days of general neglect and disregard are over and the days of triumph are beginning.

THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE BUREAU AT BERNE.

The International Peace Bureau, through its able and indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Ducommun, and its semi-monthly *Correspondance*, has continued to render most valuable service as an organ of communication between the societies and workers in the different countries, and of conveying to the governments of the world the recommendations of the peace congresses. Before the outbreak of hostilities in the East, the Bureau made an earnest effort to secure joint mediation of the powers as provided for in the Hague Convention, and after the war had begun continued its efforts in the same direction.

THE PEACE DEPARTMENTS OF THE W. C. T. U. AND THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

The Peace Department of the W. C. T. U., under the superintendence of Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, and the Committee on Arbitration and Peace of the National Council of Women, directed by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, continue to be efficient agencies in the development of rational ideals of international life. It is impossible to overestimate the beneficent future effect of the steady educational work of the one among women and children, and the annual demonstration of women throughout the world in behalf of arbitration and peace organized by the other. Many women's societies and clubs in other countries coöperate with these great American organizations of women, or carry on independent peace work of their own. There is no stronger ground for believing that the ideals of the friends of peace are soon to prevail than the fact that they are now supported by so large a number of the women of civilized lands.

THE ARBITRATION GROUP IN CONGRESS.

The Interparliamentary Union, though organized fifteen years ago and having grown in the meantime to be a powerful association of more than a thousand members of European parliaments, has heretofore had little following in the United States. We are happy to report that on the 13th of January last, on the initiative of Hon. Richard Bartholdt, Member of Congress from Missouri, a group of the Union was formed in our national Congress with about forty members. This group has extended an official invitation to the Union to hold its Conference this year at St. Louis. The Conference is to meet in the Congress Building of the Exposition the first week in September. The United States Congress has appropriated fifty thousand dollars for the entertainment of the foreign delegates. The gathering of these statesmen from many countries promises to be an imposing demonstration in behalf of the world's friendship and peace.

PEACE DAYS.

The third Sunday of December, the 22d of February, and the 18th of May, the three days of the year given by the peace organizations to anniversary meetings and to demonstrations on behalf of arbitration and peace, were all observed the past year to about the same extent and in the same way as heretofore.

MYSTIC PEACE CONVENTION.

The annual Peace Convention which convenes in the Peace Grove at Mystic, Conn., under the auspices of the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia and some of its affiliated societies, was held as usual for four days in August last. It brought together large numbers of people from the surrounding country, and the program included speakers from a number of cities, representing the subject of peace from many different points of view. Strong resolutions were adopted in support of the principles advocated by the Union.

THE BLOCH MUSEUM AT LUCERNE.

The committee having charge of the Peace and War Museum at Lucerne, Switzerland, founded by the late John de Bloch, have recently published their first annual report. The committee have expended during the year about four thousand dollars, for the increase of articles in the Museum, for publications in furtherance of the studies inaugurated by Mr. Bloch, and as subventions to a few groups of peace societies. The Museum was visited by fifty-nine thousand people during the season of 1903. The exhibits illustrative of war past and present are unfortunately much larger than those devoted to peace, and it is to be hoped that the latter may be speedily made more complete in order to make the establishment really carry out the will of the founder.

THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

The Nobel Peace Prize for 1903 was awarded to William Randal Cremer, M. P., whose distinguished services in the cause of international arbitration have extended over a period of thirty years. During that time he has been secretary of the International Arbitration League, founded by himself, has labored assiduously in the British Parliament, has visited this country three different times in the interests of an Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty, and has been one of the leaders in the movement which recently resulted in the conclusion of the Anglo-French Treaty. It was on his initiative that the Interparliamentary Union was founded in 1889. Mr. Cremer has shown his unselfish devotion to the advancement of the cause by turning over this prize to the International Arbitration League to be used as a permanent fund for the further development of the arbitration cause.

THE WORK OF THE HAGUE COURT.

The Hague Court has during the year disposed of the Venezuela Preferential Case, which had just been submitted to it at the time of our report last year. The Japanese House Tax Case, referred to it still earlier, has just been taken up. The written arguments have been delivered to the three arbitrators, and the counter cases will be presented in the course of a few months. The Venezuela case will for two reasons always be famous in the history of the Court. The question which led to its submission had already brought on violence, from the hands of which it was taken through the demand of the public opinion of the civilized world and turned over to the peaceful jurisdiction of the international tribunal,—a proceeding before unknown in history. Furthermore, in this case eleven nations, five of them great powers and six smaller ones, appeared as parties before the Court on equal terms. International justice, right and equality have never before had such a signal consecration by the nations of the world. The decision of the judges has created a good deal of disappointment. Their award seems on the face of it to support the policy of violence in the collection of claims. The judges seem, however, to have decided in the only way possible under the circumstances. Venezuela, through Mr. Bowen, had promised the blockading powers that if they would lift the blockade, thirty per cent. of the customs revenues of the ports of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello would be set apart for the payment of their claims. The pacific creditor nations had not yet appeared in the negotiations. The decision, it seems to us, will give no encouragement to powerful nations to proceed rashly to collect their claims by violence. It must, on the other hand, impress upon all the nations the responsibility of sacredly observing their promises and contracts. There seems little

doubt, since the settlement of this case, that the Hague Court is now finally accepted by the nations in general as the proper tribunal to which to carry all questions of a judicial order.

ARBITRATIONS OUTSIDE OF THE HAGUE COURT.

Besides these cases dealt with by the Hague Court, a number of differences have been during the year referred to special arbitrators or arbitral commissions. The most important of these are:

The boundary dispute between Ecuador and Peru.
The claims for indemnity of French citizens on the Treaty Shore of Newfoundland.
The question of the boundary line at the entrance of the Christiania Fiord, between Sweden and Norway.
The land question in the New Hebrides, between France and England.
The Barotzeland frontier question, between Great Britain and Portugal.
The controversy between the Turkish government and the Administration of the Ottoman debt.

Within the year several cases referred to special arbitrators or commissions have been decided. These are:

The ten cases of claims against Venezuela, most of which have been completed.
The interpretation of Article 10 of the Commercial Treaty of 1874, between Italy and Peru.
The Tientsin Railway Siding dispute, between Russia and Great Britain.
The Alaska Boundary dispute.

The settlement of this last long-standing dispute between the two English-speaking nations is a great triumph of the principle of pacific adjustment. The immediate displeasure produced in Canada by the award seems largely to have subsided, and the ultimate effect of the settlement is certain to be, not the disturbance of friendly relations between Canada and our country, but the strengthening of the bonds of friendship between them. This will surely be the result if our government provides — as we believe duty requires — for the easy commercial access of that portion of Canada to the Pacific Ocean.

Besides the above, a number of cases of difference referred in previous years to arbitration remain as yet undecided. The majority of these have grown out of the colonial relations of the powers or the commercial enterprises of foreign residents.

SPECIAL TREATIES OF OBLIGATORY ARBITRATION.

The most encouraging phase of the arbitration movement the past year has been the conclusion of seven special treaties of obligatory arbitration; namely, between England and France, France and Italy, England and Italy, Holland and Denmark, England and Spain, France and Spain, France and Holland. These have all been signed within the last eight months. The story of the conclusion of the first of these treaties, that between England and France, signed on the 14th of October last, of the interest and action of the great commercial and industrial bodies of the two countries, of the support given by the Departmental Councils of France, of the mutual visits and banquets of large delegations from the Chamber of Deputies and the House of Commons, reads almost like romance. These treaties are to remain in force for five years. Six of them provide for the reference to the Hague Court of all questions of a judicial order and those arising in the interpretation of treaties, questions of vital interest and of honor being reserved. The Holland-Denmark Treaty is without limitations. Negotiations are known to be in progress for other similar treaties between the powers of western Europe, and propositions have already been made by several of these powers to our own government for like treaties. We greatly regret that our country has not led in this matter. What the United States has done for arbitration during the past century made it our rightful prerogative to be in the forefront here also. But we are falling behind, and our laurels others are taking. The fault does not lie with the people. The President and the Secretary of State are ready to act. But the Senate of the United States, from all that can be learned, is either opposed to the conclusion of such treaties, or is as a body indifferent to the whole subject.

THE PAN-AMERICAN TREATIES.

Little progress has as yet been made in the ratification of the arbitration protocols signed at the Pan-American Conference more than two years ago in Mexico City. The treaty for the submission of all questions of claims to the Hague Court was favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs just before the recent adjournment of Congress. We are not aware that action has been taken upon these treaties by any of the republics south of us, beyond that of Guatemala, reported last year.

ARMAMENTS.

The serious and increasingly pressing problem of checking the growth of the armaments of the world and of their reduction from the present ruinous and perilous proportions remains as yet practically untouched. What Chile and the Argentine Republic have done is in the highest degree honorable and constitutes an example which ought immediately to be followed by other powers. But the great armaments still remain. They continue to consume the resources and to degrade the physical character of the peoples. They make many needed constructive enterprises for the general welfare impossible. Their provocation to jealousy, to suspicion, and to conflict, grows with their growth, and can never be removed till they are themselves abolished. It is widely felt throughout European countries that the time is near when the problem of their reduction must be seriously taken in hand. A conference to deal specifically with them has been recommended by both the Peace Congress and the Interparliamentary Conference, and is urged by many public men. Such a conference ought to be called at the earliest practicable moment, and no nation could render a larger service to humanity or do itself at the same time greater honor than by taking the initiative in securing the early meeting of such an international gathering.

We regret to have to chronicle the discouraging fact that in the matter of naval increase our own government is setting a very bad and dangerous example. The esti-

mates for the navy the coming year amount to nearly one hundred million dollars. In eighteen years the naval budget has increased seven hundred per cent. The population of the country has during the same time increased but fifty per cent., and its wealth only one hundred per cent. We are at the present moment building more war vessels than any other country except Great Britain. We are warned by the President of the Senate that we must be prepared soon to spend two hundred millions a year on the navy. There is little doubt that unless the present policy can be reversed we shall in a few years be spending much more than two hundred millions a year. Is not this unparalleled folly in a nation geographically situated as ours, whose constitutive principles and institutions commend a policy of international justice and goodwill and an armament of only police proportions on land and sea? The reasons given for this vast increase of the navy appear to us to be quite groundless. The policy seems to be the fruit either of ignorant and unworthy fear or, still worse, of a purpose to take an ambitious and unlawful hand in the affairs of the world, in contravention of all the high behests of our mission as a great peace-making power among the nations. The people of the country, who are sovereign and responsible for all the national policies, cannot too soon awake to the perils into which they are being led by the specious and delusive plea for a great fleet of war vessels as a necessary instrument of civilization and of peace.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

The calamity of war in the Far East, which has been for some years impending, has at last fallen. For four months Japan and Russia have been expending all their wits, energies and resources toward mutual slaughter and destruction. No sadder spectacle could well be conceived in our present civilization, marked by such great advance in knowledge, so many tender benevolences, so many large and encouraging movements for the betterment of humanity, than that of these two great nations descending into the arena of brutal passion and violence, to rend, to mar and to destroy. The only compensation is the general regret of the civilized world — a regret deeper and wider than was ever before known in connection with any war — and the widespread feeling that the conflict ought never to have been.

It is not for us to sit in judgment or to distribute the blame between the contestants. The case was in its nature not one that could be submitted to arbitration. It grew out of political ambitions and animosities, the only cure of which is a higher development in righteousness, justice and goodwill. But it came well within the scope of mediation as provided by the Hague Convention to which both the nations were parties. Mediation was suggested from more than one source and rejected, — foolishly, dishonorably rejected.

It is useless now to try to draw the lessons of the war. They will be numerous enough if the struggle continues long, and terrible enough, to make all the world unwilling, one may hope, to see another such conflict. The first of all duties at the moment is to try to bring the struggle as speedily as possible to an end. All Christendom is interested and ought to make its voice heard. The war is affecting injuriously all the better interests of the world, and no step which this or any similar organization, or any individual, can in reason take towards putting an end to it, should be omitted.

THE OUTLOOK.

From the details given above it will be seen that during the year the constructive work of organizing peace among the nations has made wonderful advance. This justifies the friends of peace in cherishing large hope for the final and complete triumph of their cause at no very remote day. The Eastern conflict makes clear, of course, that there is a large and difficult task to be performed in the education of the public conscience of the world before the complete disappearance of war can be expected. But what has been accomplished both in the transformation of opinion and in the creation of a pacific system of settling disputes makes the task a hopeful and inspiring one. We ought all to be stirred thereby to the most strenuous efforts to extend and complete for the whole civilized world as speedily as possible the pacific institutions which are ultimately to displace war and establish universal and permanent peace.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING PEACE CONGRESS.

As is already known to you all, the Peace Congress at Rouen last autumn accepted the invitation extended by our delegates and others from America to hold the Congress this year in this country. At a meeting of representatives of the various societies in this country held at Washington on the 13th of January, an Executive Committee of twelve was appointed to have general charge of the arrangements for the Congress. This Committee, of which Edwin D. Mead is chairman and Benjamin F. Trueblood secretary, has decided, in coöperation with the International Peace Bureau, that the Congress shall be held in Boston the first week in October. A General American Committee of the Congress, consisting of about sixty eminent men and women, has been created to promote the success of the Congress. A European section of this Committee will be shortly created. Great interest in the Congress has manifested itself both in this country and in Europe. Considerable delegations from the Societies in all the European countries are expected. The Governor of Massachusetts and the Mayor of Boston have both shown the deepest interest in the subject. On the initiative of the latter, a Boston Committee of prominent business men has been appointed to coöperate with the Committee on Organization in providing funds and completing preparations for the entertainment of the delegates from abroad. Many prominent persons, both from our own country and from Europe, have already expressed their intention to be present, and everything indicates that the meeting will be made a conspicuous and memorable success. Our own Society, which has had so prominent a part in the movement for more than three-quarters of a century, is greatly pleased that this Thirteenth International Peace Congress is to be held in Boston, which has always been the centre of the movement in America and has furnished so many of its most conspicuous leaders. Every member of the Society will, we are sure, do his utmost for the success of the Congress.

MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCES.

Our register shows a considerable increase in the membership of the Society during the year. The Treasurer's report shows that the Permanent Peace Fund has yielded

about six hundred and fifty dollars ($650.00) less than last year. The receipts from other sources have been somewhat larger than heretofore, and we begin another year with a considerable balance in the treasury, carried over from bequests received last year.

Thanking God for his guidance and favors during the year, we respectfully submit this report.

On behalf of the Board,

BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD.

BOSTON, May 18, 1904. *Secretary.*

The Christian Herald's Peace Memorial to the World's Sunday School Convention in Jerusalem.

At the great World's Sunday School Convention held in Jerusalem the 18–20th of April, itself a powerful agency in promoting the brotherhood of man, the following Peace Memorial sent by the *Christian Herald* of New York was presented and evoked loud applause:

Fellow Christians: Two hundred and fifty thousand lovers of peace in the United States of America, representing every denomination in the Church of Christ throughout the Union, respectfully address you through the *Christian Herald*, with the urgent request that, in the course of your deliberations in convention, you may find an opportunity to give formal expression to the sentiment of your distinguished assembly on the subject of peace and arbitration.

At the opening of the Hague Conference five years ago the hopes of the Christian world were bright with expectation. Thirty [this should be twenty-six] nations were signatories to the Hague Convention. It was the purpose of those who planned that beneficent movement to create a Permanent International Tribunal, for the adjudication of all causes of dispute that might arise among the signatory powers, and for the extension of the principle of arbitration to all lands. That tribunal has been ignored; nations have gone to war, and thousands of human lives have been needlessly sacrificed in the intervening years. Even now two of the signatory powers are at war with each other, and still wider conflicts are impending. Armaments by land and sea have increased, until the burden of taxation for war purposes has become in many lands almost intolerable.

We respectfully and most earnestly urge your distinguished body to place itself on record by an appeal to the leading governments, through their several state departments, that they should again unite in the practical application of the principle laid down at the Hague Conference; and that all future causes of dispute should be carried to that tribunal, instead of being referred to the savage arbitrament of war. We ask you to let it be known everywhere that your distinguished body regards war as a brutal relic of barbarism, which settles no principle and decides no question save that of relative brute force.

The cry of a great majority of the fourteen hundred million souls who constitute the earth's population to-day is for peace and for the abolition of war: for peace to pursue their various vocations in quietness and safety; for peace to enjoy the liberty and prosperity which they desire for their families; for peace that they may dwell in quietness in their own lands and enjoy the friendship and good will of their neighbors; for peace that they may live their lives in reasonable security, surrounded by the comfort and happiness which the Almighty has promised to all who trust him and look to him for protection.

And we respectfully submit that it is within your province and power, as an assembly representative of the Christian population of many lands, met for beneficent purposes, to exert an influence in this direction that may lead to most blessed results.

We trust that your distinguished body may be led by the Holy Spirit to act with wisdom and courage in all things, and that all your deliberations in convention may inure to the benefit of the whole world. And your memorialists will ever pray.

The War in the Far East.

The war between Russia and Japan is now entering its fifth month. The reports sent by cable daily have been so uncertain and contradictory that it has been very difficult to know the true state of things. The Japanese have directed their chief attention to Port Arthur, which they have invested by land and sea. The first conflict on land between the besiegers and the besieged was a very fierce one, and will go down in history as one of the bloodiest. The Russians were compelled, by the superior numbers of the Japanese and their terrific shell fire, to retire further down the peninsula toward Port Arthur. The losses on both sides were heavy, especially to the Japanese who attacked the Russian fortifications in front. The losses are thought to have been much greater than officially reported. There have been minor conflicts between the Cossacks and advanced bodies of Japanese troops, in which the advantage has not been all on the Japanese side. The Japanese fleet has suffered the loss of three important vessels, one of them a first-class battleship with nearly all on board. There are no present indications of any wish on either side for a speedy end of hostilities, and the general feeling is that the dreadful tragedy will go on indefinitely.

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Mrs. E. A. W. Hoswell, Secretary.

THE MINNESOTA PEACE SOCIETY,
Minneapolis, Minn.
R. J. Mendenhall, President.
Miss A. B. Albertson, Secretary.

THE KANSAS STATE PEACE SOCIETY,
Wichita, Kansas.
George W. Hoss, LL. D., President.
J. M. Naylor, Secretary.

Form of Bequest.

I hereby give and bequeath to the American Peace Society, Boston, a corporation established under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, the sum of ——— dollars, to be employed by the Directors of said Society for the promotion of the cause of peace.

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CONSTITUTION
OF THE
AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be designated the "AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY."

ART. II. This Society, being founded on the principle that all war is contrary to the spirit of the gospel, shall have for its object to illustrate the inconsistency of war with Christianity, to show its baleful influence on all the great interests of mankind, and to devise means for insuring universal and permanent peace.

ART. III. Persons of every Christian denomination desirous of promoting peace on earth and goodwill towards men may become members of this Society.

ART. IV. Every annual subscriber of two dollars shall be a member of this Society.

ART. V. The payment of twenty dollars at one time shall constitute any person a Life-member.

ART. VI. The chairman of each corresponding committee, the officers and delegates of every auxiliary contributing to the funds of this Society, and every minister of the gospel who preaches once a year on the subject of peace, and takes up a collection in behalf of the cause, shall be entitled to the privileges of regular members.

ART. VII. All contributors shall be entitled within the year to one-half the amount of their contributions in the publications of the Society.

ART. VIII. The Officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Auditor and a Board of Directors, consisting of not less than twenty members of the Society, including the President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be ex-officio members of the Board. All Officers shall hold their offices until their successors are appointed, and the Board of Directors shall have power to fill vacancies in any office of the Society. There shall be an Executive Committee of seven, consisting of the President, Secretary and five Directors to be chosen by the Board, which Committee shall, subject to the Board of Directors, have the entire control of the executive and financial affairs of the Society. Meetings of the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee may be called by the President, the Secretary, or two members of such body. The Society or the Board of Directors may invite persons of well-known legal ability to act as Honorary Counsel.

ART. IX. The Society shall hold an annual meeting at such time and place as the Board of Directors may appoint, to receive their own and the Treasurer's report, to choose officers, and transact such other business as may come before them.

ART. X. The object of this Society shall never be changed; but the Constitution may in other respects be altered, on recommendation of the Executive Committee, or of any ten members of the Society, by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any regular meeting.

Publications of the American Peace Society.

A Regular International Advisory Congress. — By Benjamin F. Trueblood, LL.D. A paper read before the Twenty-first Conference of the International Law Association, Antwerp, Belgium, September 30, 1903. Price 5 cts. each, or $2.00 per hundred, prepaid.

War Unnecessary and Unchristian.—By Augustine Jones, LL. B. New edition, 20 pages. 5 cts. each, $2.00 per hundred.

Dymond's Essay on War. — With an introduction by John Bright. Sent free on receipt of 5 cts. for postage.

Nationalism and Internationalism, or Mankind One Body.— By George Dana Boardman, D.D., LL.D. New edition. Price 5 cts. each, or $2.00 per hundred, prepaid.

The Hague Court in the Pious Fund Arbitration. — Address of Hon. William L. Penfield, Solicitor of the State Department, at the Mohonk Arbitration Conference, May 28, 1903.

The Historic Development of the Peace Idea.— By Benjamin F. Trueblood, LL. D. 32 pages. Price 5 cts. each. $2.50 per hundred.

War from the Christian Point of View.— By Ernest Howard Crosby. Address at the Episcopal Church Congress at Providence, R. I., November, 1900. 12 pages. $1.50 per hundred, prepaid.

The Coming Reform — A Woman's Word. — By Mary Elizabeth Blake. New edition, 12 pages. $1.50 per hundred.

The Nation's Responsibility for Peace.—By Benjamin F. Trueblood, LL.D. Price 5 cts., or $2.00 per hundred, prepaid.

The Mexican International American Conference and Arbitration. — By Hon. William I. Buchanan. Address delivered before the American Peace Society, Boston, April 15, 1902. 23 pages. Price 5 cts., prepaid.

The Absurdities of Militarism.— By Ernest Howard Crosby. Address delivered at the Commemoration meeting held in Tremont Temple, Boston, January 16, 1901. 12 pages. Price $1.50 per hundred.

An Essay toward the Present and Future Peace of Europe.— By William Penn. First published in 1693. 24 pages, with cover. Price 6 cts., or $3.00 per hundred, prepaid.

A Permanent Tribunal of Arbitration. — By Edward Everett Hale, D.D. Price 5 cts. each; $2.00 per hundred, prepaid.

Text of the Hague Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.— Price 5 cts. each.

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